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# Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919 日六月六 1919

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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### PEACE TASKS.

#### VIEWS OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Paris, June 26.  
President Poincaré gave a banquet to President Wilson and the plenipotentiaries and delegates to the Conference. In toasting President Wilson, he paid a tribute to the high spirit of justice with which peace had been drafted. Henceforth unbreakable bonds would unite the nations which had co-operated in drafting the Charter of Right. He emphasised the necessity of a continuance of unity in order promptly to conclude the negotiations with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria and to control the execution of the Treaties, because the delegates had not been meeting for so many months merely to obtain possession of a scrap of paper. The scuttling of warships, the burning of French flags and the strange reports from Poland were scarcely signs of repentance or improvement. Real peace was only attainable by continuous creative work on the part of the Allies collectively.

Replying, President Wilson said one portion of their work was finished but the other part had only begun. They had not established a formula for peace, but had drafted a plan for co-operation which would extend and strengthen in the future. They would remain friends and co-operate in common tasks which would awaken common ideas, regarding the duties and rights of every race and nationality. If they realised this aim, they would attain a great result. Nations formerly signed temporary contracts; to-day the contracts were in the form of permanent association. The nations must league themselves together in order to make it impossible for any nation to unleash such a calamity as the recent war.

### ALLIED CUTTING REPLY TO TURKEY.

#### SMASHING THE POINTS IN TURKISH NOTE.

Paris, June 27.  
In the course of their reply to the Turkish Note, the Allies stated that the whole course of war in which Protestant Germany, Catholic Austria, Orthodox Bulgaria and Moslem Turkey banded together to plunder their neighbours exposed the hollowiness of the plea as to supposed religious rivalries. The only fear of deliberate fanaticism was the massacre of the Christian Armenians by order of the Turkish Government. Damad Ferid's statement, as regards the Turkish slaughter of Moslems only served to show that there was little evidence of sectarian animosity by any Government. "There was no evidence whatever as far as the Entente Powers are concerned." Nothing since had occurred to modify this judgment. Every man's conscience had been respected; places of sacred memory carefully guarded and states and peoples who were Mohammedan before the war were Mohammedan still. Nothing touching religion had been altered except the security with which it may be practised, and this, wherever Allied control exists, certainly had been altered for the better. "If it be replied that a diminution of territories of the historic Moslem State must injure the Moslem cause in all lands, we respectfully suggest that in our opinion this is an error. To the thinking Moslems throughout the world the modern history of the Government enthroned at Constantinople can be no source of pleasure or pride."

The Reply concludes by suggesting that the Turk is in happier circumstances and in less complicated and difficult conditions, with the evil tradition of corruption and intrigue severed and perhaps forgotten. He should add to the lustre of his country by his religion and by other qualities than courage and discipline which he has always conspicuously displayed. If Damad Ferid were able to initiate an intensive economic and intellectual culture to which he referred, he deserves and certainly should receive all the assistance the Allies are able to give.

### BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

#### TO STAND BY FRANCE.

Paris, June 27.  
President Wilson has intimated his readiness to sign the Treaty carrying out the arrangement whereby the British and the Americans will go to the assistance of France in the event of a German menace. If the Treaty is not ready for signature before President Wilson's departure, he will authorise Mr. Lansing to sign on his behalf.

### TO SUPPRESS OUTLAWS.

Paris, June 27.  
The Council of Four has granted Poland permission to use General Haller's Army against outlaws who are plundering the country, murdering and torturing peasants and making it impossible for Polish officials to establish order in Galicia.

### SIGNING OF PEACE.

#### GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Paris, June 28.  
The German delegates have arrived at St. Cyr and motored to Versailles.

#### AN ASSURANCE TO THE GERMANS.

Versailles, June 27.  
M. Duxita, Secretary of the Conference, this evening handed the German Delegation a letter from M. Clemenceau, certifying that the Treaty to be signed is identical with the text furnished on the 16th. The delegates yesterday demanded an opportunity to compare the two texts before signing. This would have required several days. M. Clemenceau's certificate meets the objection.

#### ANOTHER MONTH FOR RATIFICATION.

London, June 27.  
Reuters' Agency learns that the Peace Treaty will not be operative for about a month, as it must be ratified by the Houses of Parliament of the respective countries concerned. The present war measures, including the blockade, will continue during the interim.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### HUNGARIAN COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

#### NOW COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED.

Copenhagen, June 28.  
A message from Budapest says the counter-revolution has been completely suppressed. A reign of terror has been proclaimed, involving the hanging of the counter-revolutionaries and the shooting at sight of those caught with arms.

A counter-revolution broke out recently at Kaloosa. Ex-officers formed a White Guard among the ruralists, disarmed the Red Guards, arrested the Workers' Councils and shot the President of the local party organisation. The People's Commissary suppressed the revolt after three days of hard fighting. The resistance was particularly bitter at Dunapataj, where the Whites had two guns and five machine-guns and were only overcome after five hours' hard fighting. They left 300 dead on the field. The leaders of the White Guard fled to Serbia.

#### FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF BUDAPEST.

Copenhagen, June 28.  
A message from Vienna says hundreds, mostly passers-by, were killed or injured in the fighting at Budapest, cabled on the 26th. There were numerous collisions in the streets between the Soviet troops and the White Guard. Fighting was still proceeding last evening.

A message from Budapest says the Commander-in-Chief, General Boehm, has appointed Foreign Commissary Bela Kun as Deputy-Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army.

### GERMANS CLEARED OUT OF LIBAN.

#### KAISER'S MONUMENT PULLED DOWN.

Copenhagen, June 28.  
A message from Liban, dated yesterday, says on an order by General Gough, the German troops have left Liban. The former Ottoman Ministry has been reinstated. The local authorities on the 26th, arranged a solemn ceremony of raising the monument of William the Second erected in 1915, on the occasion of the capture of Liban. General Gough was present and 20,000 people demonstrated most joyfully, cheering the British, French and American Mission.

### SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

#### STREET FIGHTING IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Copenhagen, June 27.  
A message from Hamburg, dated the 27th, says the Government troops occupying the city were undisturbed. There were 42 killed and 116 wounded in the recent street fighting.

A message from Berlin says 5 were killed and 24 wounded in the rioting at Frankfurt-on-Main. Martial Law was proclaimed and order restored.

Disturbances in northern Berlin have been revived. Four persons were killed and a number wounded.

A bomb exploded outside the building where negotiations between the railwaymen and the Government were proceeding. The building was damaged but there were no casualties. The Government refused to accede to the men's demands.

### TO FRUSTRATE THE GERMANS.

#### BRITISH PLAN TO DEVELOP TRADE BY INFORMATION.

London, June 27.  
In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir A. Steel Maitland said valuable assistance had been rendered to the German Government by commercial and other information from German residents in foreign countries. The British diplomatic representatives were inquiring as regards the possibility of encouraging similar institutions amongst British residents in foreign countries, and a committee had been established in order to examine this and kindred questions. It was certainly the policy of the Overseas Trade Department to adequately support the Chambers of Commerce abroad. The whole question of a better utilisation of all forms of organisation by British citizens abroad was one of the subjects referred to the Committee.

### A NATURALISED ENEMY PAINTER.

#### CERTIFICATE OF NATURALISATION RE-GRANTED.

London, June 27.  
The Judicial Committee has found nothing to justify the revocation of the naturalisation certificate of the famous portrait painter, Laszlo, whose temporary internment during the war created a sensation. Lord Selborne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave evidence in favour of Laszlo.

### ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION.

#### CRY OF THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

London, June 27.  
The Labour Conference has passed a resolution recommending the Trade Union Congress and the Trades Alliance to take immediate industrial action to abolish conscription in the United Kingdom.

### CEASE OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA.

#### LABOUR CONFERENCE PASSES RESOLUTION.

London, June 27.  
The Labour Conference at Southport, 1,300 strong, has passed a resolution urging the Trade Union Congress to take steps to prepare industrial action in order to compel the Government to cease operations in Russia.



### DROPPING THE PILOT?

[After Sir John Tenniel's world-famous cartoon in Punch on March 29, 1890, depicting Kaiser Wilhelm II deciding to run Germany without Bismarck as the political pilot of the country.]

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH AMERICANS.

Paris, June 27.  
The Irish American Delegation has issued a statement that so far as the Peace Conference is concerned, the Irish question is left in the hands of M. Clemenceau. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dunne sail on Saturday and will be replaced by another Irish-American delegate, Mr. Murphy, who is well-known in New York.

### AUSTRIAN TREATY NEARLY READY.

Paris, June 27.  
The Austrian Treaty is nearly completed. Its clauses will be ready next week.

### CLOSED WATCH ON WILHELM AND HIS SON.

London, June 27.  
So far there has been no official confirmation of the flight of the ex-Crown Prince from Holland.

Paris, June 27.  
The Excelsior says the Council of Four has decided to direct the attention of the Netherlands Government to possible important consequences resulting from the escape of the Crown Prince, if true, and request the Government to keep a closer watch over the ex-Kaiser.

The Hague, June 27.  
It is officially announced that the ex-Crown Prince is still at Wieringen.

### HOME CRICKET.

London, June 28.  
Kent beat Lancashire by ten wickets.  
Surrey beat Oxford by an innings and 27 runs.  
Cambridge beat Sussex by an innings and 24 runs.  
Nottingham beat Yorkshire by six wickets.  
The Abertams beat Northants by 22 runs.  
Hampshire versus Gloucestershire was drawn.

To-Day's Weather.  
The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.3-16d.  
Forecast: Rain, Breeze, 29.54. Temperature 2 p.m. 72. Humidity 7 p.m. 92.

## HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

### TO BE HELD THIS MONTH.

#### AMENDED PROGRAMME.

A meeting of the Peace Celebrations General Committee (is called for to-morrow at the City Hall at 12.30) to approve of the revision of the programme and the alteration of dates of the celebration necessitated by receipt of a telegram from H.M. the King to the effect that the celebrations should take place as soon after the signing of Peace as possible and stating that it is proposed to hold the Celebrations at Home on Saturday, the 19th of July.

The programme as amended at a meeting of the Executive Committee held to-day at noon, and which will be submitted for approval, is as follows:—

#### FRIDAY, 18TH JULY.

6.30.—Entertainment to Soldiers, etc.  
7.30.—All illuminations to be lighted up.  
9.10.—Dragon Boat Procession.  
10.11.—Grand Fire Work Display.

#### SATURDAY, 19TH JULY.

7.20.—Review of troops on Cricket Ground.  
10.—Meeting of Legislative and Executive Councils.  
11.—Reception at Government House of Foreign Consuls and Hongkong men returned from the war.

11.30.—General Reception at Government House.  
Noon.—Salute.  
5.15.—Motor Car Procession.  
6.30.—Entertainment of Services.

7.30.—All illuminations to be lighted up.  
8.—Fish Lantern Procession.  
9.30 to 11.—Grand Firework Display.

A lunch will be given at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, the 19th, by the members of the General Committee, which will be at the expense of the General Committee, and will in no way encroach upon the fund.

School children will be given a book and a medal, and an entertainment will be arranged by the headmasters. The arrangements are not yet complete.

Note.—Special services will be held in the various churches on Sunday, 28th July.

#### A PRIEST HONOURED.

The Rev. Father Hopkins, O.S.P., has been invested at Buckingham Palace with the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his devoted services on behalf of British sailors during the war. Those of the old sailing ship days who remember the activities of Father Hopkins for the welfare of apprentices in Calcutta in the early twenties will wish him long years in which to enjoy the distinction accorded him.

#### DOCTOR PRAISES.

Dr. J. H. P. has been awarded the D.S.O. for his services during the war. He was a member of the Royal Flying Corps and served in France. He was also a member of the Royal Naval Air Service and served in the Mediterranean. He was awarded the D.S.O. for his services in the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service.



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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## DUTCH ATTITUDE

The Hague, May 6.—It was a foregone conclusion that Holland would be among the first countries to welcome the idea of a League of Nations. Holland's history and traditions both point that way. From the land which gave Hugo Grotius and Bynkershoek and Tobias Asser to the world scarcely another attitude was to be expected. Authors like Professor Vollenhoven, who is in Washington now, who several years before the outbreak of the war had advocated an international police force as a necessary complement to the Hague Court of Arbitration to enforce its verdicts and to punish every offender against the international law, had followed up the course these other international jurists had shown.

## LEFT OUT NEUTRALS.

It was, therefore, obvious that Holland hailed President Wilson's fourteen points with great enthusiasm as soon as they were enunciated. Not only because they were in unison with Holland's own international ideals but also because Holland, as a small country which had seen the war pass its very doors, was ready to do anything in its power to render a repetition of those horrors more difficult in the future or to see them precluded altogether.

It was a reason for great regret that the Powers in Paris decided to take the matter into their own hands alone and that they did not allow others to share their deliberations. But Holland realised that the League of Nations was being made such an intrinsic part of the peace negotiations themselves that the presence of the neutrals, or of some of them, would have been a drawback on many an occasion.

Notwithstanding these intrinsically pacific proclivities the Dutch press and public opinion, after having taken due cognizance of the covenant of the New World, have commenced to mingle some criticisms with their words of praise. Some papers argued that in the weightiest aspects the covenant did not differ materially from the "Stop-Look-Listen" treaties, so that it seemed hardly worth while to build up a great new organization for reaching practically the same end which it had been possible to achieve by enlarging the scope of the Hague Court of Arbitration and by rendering more general under the supervision of the court, the conclusion of other similar treaties between all the countries of the civilised world or by making it obligatory to all and every State to conclude a similar treaty with all other Powers.

Other critics held the view that the chief innovation which the covenant brought was the institution of the Permanent Council, and that this item was hardly reassuring to the small Powers, because so great a discretionary power has been put into the hands of the Big Five, who are already so very powerful.

One of the papers, the very glib *Nieuws van den Dag*, of Amsterdam, pointed out that the Big Five are already so very powerful that they are in a position to impose their will upon the whole world by sheer force and material power. Why, the paper asked, should the world grant them the moral power of being both the legislators and the judges of the whole world at the same time?

One of the most brilliant Dutch writers of the second half of the nineteenth century, Douwes Dekker (better known under his pseudonym "Multatuli"), once stated in his cynical way that voting by majority amounts practically to saying: "If we had fought we would have won, so you had better give in and let's skip the fighting."

Why is it, people ask, that the Big Five, who do possess the material preponderance at any time, do not only claim the preponderance by vote for themselves but that they do claim, and do assign to themselves also, the permanent majority in all matters? Why should they have ten votes in the Permanent Council, all other Powers sharing five votes between them?

Another point apt to disquiet the Dutch mind is the farewell word of President Wilson to the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*: "It is a future war which must be fought."

This, too, is thought to be hardly reassuring. People here are not so much concerned with the future as they are with the present.

## GENERAL NEWS

## NEW WAR IN 20 YEARS

Mr. St. James's Palace, London, June 16.—A complimentary dinner at the Connaught Rooms for the directors and staff of Messrs. Waring and Gillow Limited, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., said that when peace was concluded he was going to agitate for M.P.s to be paid £4,000 a year, instead of £400, free of tax. In order to earn the £400 paid to him by a meagre and miserable State he had got to work harder than when he was earning ten times the money.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ALLIES AND TURKEY.

Paris, June 16.—The Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid, presented the Turkish case to the Council of Ten on June 17 and disclaimed the responsibility of the Ottoman people for the war. He did not attempt to palliate Turkish misdeeds at which the world would shudder for ever, but declared that the Unionists who seized power in 1913 were solely responsible. They massacred Moslems equally with Christians, condemning to death three million Moslems of whom hundreds of thousands were still wandering shelterless in Asia Minor. Ferid claimed that the Ottoman people should be judged by its history, not by a single unfavourable period. He said the trial of Unionists in Constantinople proved the responsibility of the Unionists and rehabilitated the Ottoman Empire and nation which henceforth by intensive economic and intellectual culture would strive to become a useful factor in the League of Nations. He requested the termination of the occupation of Ottoman territories and the maintenance of the status quo Ottoman Empire with a new frontier line for Thrace securing the defence of Adrianople and Constantinople. He said fresh dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire would entirely upset the balance of the East.

## THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

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The Labour Conference unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald urging the speedy admission of Germany to the League of Nations and the immediate decision by the League of clauses of the Treaty which are inconsistent with the conditions on which the armistice was concluded. It also passed a resolution favouring the conscription of wealth.

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London, June 26.—In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Shortt said that the six French delegates to the Southport Conference were detained pending enquiries. They were subsequently allowed to proceed but two preferred to return to France. Detention was due to allegations which it was absolutely impossible to ignore. (Cheers). Mr. Green observed that Mr. Longuet was notoriously pro-German during the war.

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Paris, June 26.—Renter, authoritatively learns that when Mr. Lloyd George's attention was directed to the matter he immediately instructed that the delegates be no longer detained, subject to their giving certain assurances, to which the delegates immediately agreed.

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A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink.  
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting, and  
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts. " "

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1919.

### HOME POLITICS.

We shall not be at all surprised if, as is suggested in one of the telegrams to hand yesterday, there is another General Election at Home before the year has run its course. It has been said over and over again, with good reason, that the last Election was no real test of the feeling of the country on domestic and industrial affairs; that the result was a reflection of the desire of the electors to send back to power the Coalition whose efforts had brought the war to a successful conclusion so that it might fix the terms of peace. As a test of feeling on other issues it had no value or significance, and, what is an important factor, many men of the Services who had not returned from the war were unable to register their votes. Put plainly, it was a War Election pure and simple.

But now that peace has been signed, conditions at Home take on a very different hue. The main point now is what is to be done in the period of reconstruction for the masses. We know that the Labourites and the Socialists are looking to an immense strengthening of their power; if they do not expect the formation of a Labour Government as a result of the next Election, they at any rate make that their eventual aim. They feel that their ranks will be immeasurably increased by the support given them by returning soldiers and they are bent on social reform of a thorough-going character. That an early General Election is probable may be taken for granted from the fact that Mr. Henderson has urged the Labourites to be ready for it and that the latter have begun perfecting their organisation in view of such a contingency. The recent investigations carried out by the Coal Commission have given the Labourites plenty of material for campaigning purposes, and inasmuch as the main Report urges nationalisation of the mines, the several parties will have to make up their minds how to face this great question. It is said that Conservative opposition to nationalisation is increasing, and that there may even be a Unionist split on the subject; that is where the progressive and the more retrograde wings of the party will probably find it difficult to come to an agreement. The Coalition, we fear, has almost run its course. It was a war creation, eminently suited to abnormal times when political unity was of the utmost importance. But when it comes to internal questions it is much to be doubted whether such conflicting elements can run in double harness.

The whole point of course, is whether the Coalition can frame a sufficiently progressive industrial policy to retain its hold on the electors. Point is on the industrial question that the next Election will undoubtedly be very largely fought. The Labourites are bound to make some appeal to the people on this issue, and they will come forward with their proposals which can be understood by all. It is in the measure that they will rally to support, and whether the Government of the day will come upon it as a surprise or not, it is a question which will be decided by the next Election.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

#### MILK AND WATER.

We are glad to see that at this time of the year the Police are keeping an eye on native dairymen, who are apt to sell milk either unduly diluted with water or of an impure character. Two of these vendors were brought before a Magistrate yesterday, when it was shown that the milk contained at least thirty per cent. of water. One of these who is apparently an old hand at the game of watering down the milk, had to pay the respectable little sum of a hundred dollars, which will require a lot of making up from the profits of his trade. The Police Court is about the best place in the world at which to hear ingenious excuses put forward. One of these milk vendors yesterday tried to "save face" by advancing an explanation which he no doubt hoped the Magistrate would take for gospel truth. He blandly informed the Magistrate that "the cow in summer drinks much water, with the result that the milk he gives contains a large proportion of water." To individuals who might be inclined to think that all the liquid that a cow drinks is automatically turned into milk, this excuse would no doubt prove quite useful. We ourselves frankly know nothing about the process of milk production; we even doubt whether the Magistrate who tried yesterday's cases does. All the same, his Worship did well to resist being taken in by excuses of this ingenious character, for the law requires that milk must be milk whether the season be winter or summer. We don't usually go to cows for milk and water, do we?

#### GERMANY WARNED.

Admirers of an outspoken, fearless man will be sorry if the threatened resignation from political life of M. Clemenceau, the veteran Premier of France, actually occurs. "The Tiger" knows his mind and is not afraid to speak it. He did so in his communication to the Germans over the sinking of the warships in the Scaev Flow and the burning of the historic French flag in Berlin—two distinct breaches of the peace terms. By these two incidents, the Germans are already showing that they still adhere to the "Scrap of Paper" policy—as M. Clemenceau puts it, they have committed deliberate breaches of written engagements. Now, this sort of thing will not do any longer. Germany once before played false to her plighted word, and she is being made to pay for it in the terms laid down by the Peace Treaty. She has now already twice broken the peace terms. Assuredly this is not the way to go about the task of qualifying for admission to the League of Nations or securing a lessening of the period of Allied occupation. M. Clemenceau tells the Germans that any repetition of these acts will have a most unfortunate effect on the future operation of the Treaty. He means what he says. Germany is duly warned. She had better heed the warning before a worse fate befalls her.

#### SEPARATIST MOVEMENT IN BURMAH.

There is a movement to separate Burma from the Indian Empire and to place her on the same footing as a Crown Colony. Burma's grievance against the Indian Government is that the revenue of the Province is not expended on the development of the country but goes to help the Presidencies and States of India. Burma is rightly recognised as a Province of untold hidden wealth, but it is remarkable that up to the present time its valuable mineral and other resources have been neglected but few capitalists to exploit the country to any extent. The main reason for such apathy is the scanty and insufficient encouragement and assistance by the Government of India to these capitalists to induce them to invest their money with reasonable and probable chances of a profitable return. The country needs opening out greater facilities for land and water, is urgently needed concessions in the matter of fuel extraction for maintaining factories, mills and other industrial organisations are absolutely necessary. There is great scope for improvement in Burma. If exploring and mining operations are conducted properly and well regulated, Burma will be a great source of wealth.

#### CHINESE TRAVELERS SLOWLY BEAT POVERTY SOON OVERTAKES.

The rain-damaged crops in the Bohai Sea, Gansu, during June, totalled 12.22 inches. There were only seven days in the month when no rain was recorded.

H. M. S. Kent arrived here from Vladivostok yesterday, flying her pennant. She is homeward-bound, having been relieved by H. M. S. Carlisle.

Yesterday there were notified five cases of plague (four fatal) and two non-fatal cases of enteric fever. Both the sufferers from enteric were Americans—the others Chinese.

A Chinese, who scratched a gold-mounted rattle bangle from a baby in Queen's Road, was today given a sentence of 12 months' hard labour, 15 strokes with the birch, and four hours' stocks.

Major Pierotto, who is in charge of the American boys who arrive here to-morrow, is one of the best known Boys' Club workers in the United States, and has devoted the greater part of his life to work amongst boys.

Mr. G. H. Elliott is appointed acting local manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Mr. G. F. Dumbarton is, we understand, shortly leaving for Japan to take charge, temporarily, of the Company's interests there.

Lieut. Col. R. M. Cross is due to return to the Colony to-morrow. He will be remembered here as a most successful playwright, having staged "The Cook" and "The Idol's Eye." His many friends will be glad to welcome him back and to congratulate him on his promotion.

For libelling Mr. Richard Irving Hope, a journalist, Mr. Corinthe Henry Lee, editor of the *Shamsham Gazette*, had damages to the amount of \$1,500 awarded against him by a jury on June 26, in H. M. Supreme Court. There were three alleged libels complained of, and of the three the jury found that two were libellous.

The Indo-China s.s. *Hopewell*, which left Shanghai for Hongkong on June 21, carried gold bars to the value of \$700,000. The vessel was provided with an armed guard of a sergeant and ten privates of the British army. On arrival in Hongkong, she will be taken over on Government charter for the conveyance of rice to Colombo at \$1.50 per picul.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

Coolies employed at the Taikoo Dockyard and Sugar Refinery have been in the habit of taking cheap rides on the foot boards of passing trams when on their way to work. This practice while it considerably eased their tired legs, gave great annoyance to the people and the Police. The latter caught one of the coolies, who, prosecuted by Sergeant Shannon, was today fined \$3, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

For the privilege of taking away the pigwash, a Chinese woman had to pay \$1 to the owner of the refuse. One Chinese was very generous. When she offered to pay him this sum for his pigwash, he declined to take her money, but intimated that she might bring along a chicken or two as a present to him on feast days. As Chinese feast days are numerous, it is very doubtful whether the woman could gain from the concession. Nevertheless, she brought the chicken along, as requested, and today, having fed him, thus regally, she brought his aid as a witness to testify to her respectability before Mr. M. E. Lindell at the Police Court. She was charged with stealing a purse, containing a small sum of money, from a Chinese. The witness gave evidence which was to the effect that no better or more honest customer for pigwash than the woman could be found. The woman, on account of this evidence, was acquitted. The Magistrate considering that there was some doubt in the case.

### MUSICAL NOTES.

#### BY ANTI-HARMONIO.

Appropos that public band or rather the lack of one, it may be generally known in Hongkong that the French Government of Saigon subsidises an opera company every year for a season of six months. One of the best Paris Opera Companies is brought out every year and a certain sum is guaranteed by the French authorities so that the Company cannot suffer financial loss. During the war, of course, the people of Saigon have had to go musicless, like many others but I learn that the custom is to be renewed at once. It has been suggested to me that the Hongkong Government might arrange to bring this Opera Company to Hongkong for a short season. The idea is a splendid one and surely the local Government could come to some arrangement with this object?

In the meantime, apparently we have to depend on the Indian Government for a band to play for our peace celebrations. I have no desire to be pessimistic, but candidly speaking, I think the chance of securing a good military band from India to be very hazy, to say the least. I have lived in India for a number of years and I did not at any time see military bands knocking around out of work. They were all fully occupied in those halcyon days. How much more they will be wanted for the peace celebrations in India. I leave my readers to judge. If the officers of the band committee of any particular regiment in India are likely to be so self-sacrificing as to dispense with their band for the benefit of Hongkong, then we have some hope of getting one.

I might mention that in a good many stations in India the band of the regiment, if any, which happens to be on the spot is an indispensable adjunct to evening amusements and I for one do not think it fair that people in India should have to go without their music because Hongkong is too mean to put up a town band. Of course, there are many Eurasian bands that can be hired, but the Eurasian people of India are great dancers and the hired bands are always in great demand so that the price which is likely to be asked for a visit to Hongkong including passage money, would probably amount to sufficient to keep a local band for six months. However we must wait and see, and hope the Peace Celebrations Committee will not be disappointed.

Mr. Robert Newman gave a series of Beethoven Symphony Festival Concerts at Queen's Hall, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his management of orchestral concerts in London. The festival took place between May 19th and 24th inclusive, the New Queen's Hall Orchestra performing at each concert under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood.

Local Scottish music lovers will be interested to learn that Mr. W. B. Moonie gave a programme devoted entirely to his own compositions at Glasgow recently. The scheme, though not representing the whole of Mr. Moonie's creative work, held as much variety as was possible within the limits of a chamber concert. A Home report says: "The Quartet in G major for piano and strings won pride of place. With the composer at the piano and a capable quartet—Messrs. Watt Jupp, A. Burke, J. Smith, and D. Miller Craig—the work received a most commendable performance. Other numbers, which not only lent variety to the scheme but served to emphasize Mr. Moonie's versatility and quality as a composer, were: Melody in E flat for Violoncello solo, two violin solos (Corricciotto and Moto Perpetuo), three short pieces for piano, forte and five songs. Two of the latter, 'Song of the West Wind' and 'Barnyard Song,' being particularly charming compositions. Mr. Moonie, a son of J. A. Moonie, a well-known conductor and pianist, whose home is in Glasgow, has recently returned to the University of Glasgow, where he is a student in the Faculty of Science. He has since received a grant of £100 for his studies.

### CHANCE-PRINCE DAY.

#### FOR HONGKONG.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary a copy of the following telegram which has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R. I. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close this late widespread and sanguinary war in which we were engaged against Germany and her Allies; We therefore, adoring the divine goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessing of peace to all for public and solemn acknowledgment have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout Our Dominions, on Sunday the sixth day of July. And for the better and more devout solemnisation of the same We have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used in the churches and chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses; And to the same end We do further advertise and exhort the general assembly of the church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the quarters of Our Dominions beyond the seas to take part as it may properly behoove them to do in this great and common act of worship and We do strictly charge and command that the said public day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they render thanks for the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this First day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

The following telegram has also been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following Proclamation issued here to-day by the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R. I.

Whereas a definitive Treaty of Peace between Us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June last; in conformity therewith We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due form throughout all our Dominions; And We do declare to all our loving subjects Our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the ratification thereof the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever. Strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof and also conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this First day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

TO-MORROW'S CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

Preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July by the American community provided for a uniformed reception from 10 to 12 o'clock at the Hongkong Club, at which all social and official Hongkongers are invited by general invitation. No individual invitation being issued. It is expected that there will be a large attendance and a triumphal procession.

### NUMEROUS PROCLAMATIONS.

#### UNDER THE KING.

The King has issued a Proclamation appointing a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout Our Dominions, on Sunday the sixth day of July.

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## MARITAL LAW IN SHANGHAI

### CHINA REFUSES TO SIGN TREATY

Shanghai, July 3.  
Marital Law has been proclaimed in the native city in order to forestall any disturbance over the Treaty signing.  
Peking confirms the report that the Chinese delegates refused to sign.

### FIRE AT SHANGHAI ARSENAL

### EXPLOSIONS CAUSE ALARM

Shanghai, July 3.  
A fire at Kiangnan Arsenal destroyed a small arms magazine and barracks. The explosions lasted an hour and alarmed the Settlement. The main arsenal plants were untouched.

### PEACE REJOICINGS

Singapore, July 1.  
A salute of 101 guns was fired on Monday at 8 o'clock in the morning. There are general rejoicings.

### MALAYA'S WAR EFFORT

Singapore, July 1.  
The total of all Malayan war funds other than Council votes is £43,669.

### WAR COMFORTS.

#### CITY HALL WORK PARTY

During the months of May and June, the City Hall Work Party received the following:—81 vests, 102 prs pyjamas, 207 shirts, 336 roller bandages, 680 food-covers, 703 handkerchiefs, 49 prs pants, 200 fly-nets, 15 scrubbers, 130 pillow-covers, 3 prs children's overalls, 75 sheets, 60 prs socks, 2 mufflers, 2 prs knee-caps, 1 helmet.

The Mothers' Union contribution to the above list was:—12 prs socks, 35 handkerchiefs, 2 food-covers.

The Wesleyan Church Work Party sent to be packed, during May and June:—31 prs socks, 1 pr knee-caps, 75 handkerchiefs, 35 shirts, 61 Mosquito nets, 44 pillow-cases, 7 mops, 3 scrubbers, 31 doz. roller bandages.

Mrs. Broadfoot's Work Party at Kowloon, had the honour of being the last branch actually at work, sending in their last consignment on June 24th.

A quantity of this clothing was collected in May, and distributed to troops proceeding Home via Suez; an addition to their wardrobe which seemed to be much appreciated, in view of the hot weather in the Straits and Red Sea.

With the consignments sent in by the Naval Work Party and the Catholic Women's League, the above filled 16 cases; 15 of which were sent to Major Robertson, O.B.E., British Military Mission, Vladivostok; while the remaining, one went to Major Shuttleworth, of General Knox's Mission, Ekaterinburg, for distribution to British troops, 4 cases of clothes, 45 fitted work bags, and a quantity of cotton, tapes, needles, buttons, etc. were also sent to Major Robertson, for refugees.

In answer to the letters printed below from Mrs. Robertson and Miss Sheriff-MacGregor, donations of material and old clothing may be sent to the City Hall.

The City Hall Work Party has officially closed down—the last transactions took place on the morning of June 24th—just before word was received of Germany's having agreed to sign the Peace Treaty unconditionally, and this is the last list that will be published, but all through the Summer the packers will be prepared to receive and pack anything that is sent in. Parcels addressed to Mrs. Moorhead, or Mrs. Stabb, will be taken charge of by the City Hall, boys who are authorised to sign for them.

Will all who read this, please turn out their cupboards and drawers, and see if something more can be spared? According to the letters received and made use of up North, where the situation threatens to be very bad this Winter.

I would like to end this last publication with a word of very sincere thanks and appreciation to the workers and donors who have done so much to make the work of the City Hall pleasant and fruitful.

M. STABB

EDITH STABB

EDITH STABB

### WIDUARY STORY

LIU Wing, 14 years of age, promising pupil of St. Paul's College, has a taste for preserved plums. On Saturday last, on his way to school, he beset a hawk vendor, who, it may be mentioned by the way, was an unlicensed hawk. Having left his purse at home, or for some other reason, best known to himself, he was obliged to open a rather limited credit account with the hawk. Next day, Li diligently paid another visit to the hawk, and having paid for his previous day's account, he opened another one and had some more plums. But the payment of the account had exhausted the whole contents of Li's purse. He was aware that when he ventured out into the streets again, the hawk would instantly snap him up and call upon him to pay for the plums. So, like a wise young gentleman, he spent his Sunday holiday indoors. But this state of affairs could not continue for ever. Being a student, he had to go to school and learn his lessons, hawk or no hawk. Yesterday, with his atlas and other books under his arm, he crept cautiously to school, but, sad to relate, the hawk, thirsting for his money, was on the road to meet him. Li explained his circumstances and asked would the hawk take charge of his cap for security? No, the hawk would not take such a trifle: he would take his atlas and enforce the demand by dragging the unlucky student about. The latter was at last obliged to accede to the demand, and, sad and sore, he proceeded to the College. It was his intention to keep silence on such an unhappy affair. He did not feel so sorry as would be supposed, at the loss of his atlas, for he had a spare one, and, not suffering any inconvenience in this connection, he did not want to report matters to his master for fear of unhappy consequences. But a school mate who had witnessed the incident, without any regard for Li's feelings, reported the matter to the caretaker of the College, with the result that the hawk was arrested and brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell for trial on two charges (1) larceny of the atlas and (2) hawking without a licence. To the second charge the hawk pleaded guilty, and was fined \$4 or seven days. In connection with the first charge, Li, who appeared to give evidence, explained the circumstances with a candidness that was refreshing, and it is doubtful if the understood the broad smiles which lighted up the faces of those in Court. To the hawk Mr. Lindell said that the taking of the cap as security could not be tolerated, and were it not for the circumstances related, he would send him to prison for larceny. The hawk was discharged on the first count.

### Vladivostok, 28-5-1919.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,  
—May I encroach on your kindness and ask that some warm clothing may be collected for the children? Here in Vladivostok, things are not so bad, although badly clothed; but higher up the line the people are almost destitute, and one can help in getting ready now warm clothes for the coming Winter.

It is quite cold here now, and we are pleased to wear quite warm clothing, so I feel certain badly nourished children must feel it more than we do.

I feel certain there are many ladies who have odds and ends which "could" be made into petticoats, etc., and many have children's left-off clothing. Everything in the way of clothing can be made use of here.

On Sunday we went by motor-car to the summer house we intend living in and I saw many little children in the villages with very little on; no shoes or stockings; during the summer months it does not matter as I hear it is quite warm.

I am most interested in this, and have already set to work to make things as I brought up a large box of flannel, serge, etc., with me.

At present we are living in the General's house, as conditions are not good enough for me to live out in the country, although many have gone. Houses are very scarce and very poor. Many families are suffering and railway carriages are loaded to be followed, although they are required for transport.

I have met Mrs. MacGregor as she was helping the American Red Cross to collect money, and she was very kind and helpful.

Yours sincerely,  
EDITH STABB

EDITH STABB

EDITH STABB

### QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Kowloon, 28-5-1919.  
Queen's College in the Hong Kong Tennis League, last evening, the former winning by thirteen games. The following were the players:—

Kowloon:—Lindell and Black. Queen's College:—Rumjahn and Yvanovich. Kay and Foster, Crook and Jamail.

### THE PEACE TREATY.

#### CHINESE DELEGATES REFUSE TO SIGN.

The Military Government are just in receipt of a cablegram from Paris from Delegate C. T. Wang, stating that as the Foreign Powers would not allow the Chinese Delegates to insert a reservation regarding the disposition of the former German interests in Kiaochow and Shanghai, the Chinese Delegates refused to sign the Peace Treaty.—Canton Times.

### WAR MEMORIAL SCROLLS.

Captain Guest, for the War Office, states in the Parliamentary Papers that 20,000 War Memorial Scrolls had been inscribed, and their dispatch would be commenced shortly. The factory for manufacturing the plaques was not yet finished and would probably not be ready for two months. It had not, therefore, been possible to issue any plaque to the relatives of those who had fallen in the war, though preparations were now in an advanced stage.

She has complete control of her hospital.

Yours sincerely,  
ROSE ROBERTSON.

Ordnance Office Headquarters, British Military Mission to Siberia, 6th May, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,  
The five cases of Hospital comforts, C. 12, 17, 18, 19, and 20, sent per a.s. "Vittim" arrived safely, and are being sent on by first available train.

There is a very urgent need for all hospital supplies for Russian Hospitals at the Front, etc., and any sent would be most gratefully received.

I wish I could express in words how thankful all here, and up the line, are to you and your staff, for your generous help, but words will not adequately express how grateful they are for all you do for them.

Thanking you most sincerely, and with all good wishes,  
Truly yours,  
T. A. ROBERTSON.

Ordnance Office Headquarters, British Military Mission to Siberia, 10th June, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Stabb,  
On behalf of General Sir Alfred Knox and the British Military Mission may I thank you for the cases of gifts just received as Indian gifts. They were despatched to the Front by last night's train and will I know be gratefully received, being very urgently needed there.

I am enclosing a copy of a cable which will give you an idea of how badly and urgently things are needed.

Truly yours,  
T. A. ROBERTSON

### Copy of Telegrams.

Telegram No. 1.—From General Knox, Omsk, to General Blair, British Consul General, Shanghai.—Have inspected Hospitals all along the Front and found Hospitals in terrible state. Russians are doing all they can but owing to lack of supplies cannot give even necessary help to wounded soldiers.

Bandages, gauze, linen, of all kinds, absorbent cotton, surgical instruments and chloroform required at once. Antiseptic required to send money. Meantime in the interests of humanity, any quantity of above-mentioned will be more than welcome. Please send everything to me at Vladivostok and I will personally see to distribution.

Telegram No. 2.—May 6th. British Consul General Shanghai.—Please thank Lady de Bunsen for her gift of bandages and hospital requirements, always very welcome but absorbent cotton, gauze, and bandages essential.

It is impossible to send 450 items of these things, but they are given to the hospitals and will be of great service.

Yours sincerely,  
T. A. ROBERTSON

T. A. ROBERTSON

T. A. ROBERTSON

### NOTICE

W. H. HUMPHREYS & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1919.

From this date until further notice Mr. George Herbert Elliott has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS  
Manager for China.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1919.

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ASSORTED PASTE Macaroni 1 lb pkt. Spaghetti 1 lb pkt. Vermicelli 1 lb pkt. Noodles 1 lb pkt. Stars for soup 1 lb pkt.

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